

2012

**CATASTROPHE AT THE HOME DRESS  
MINE.**—E. A. Miles, of this city,

located near Alabaster Cave. Yesterday morning, Hot Holmes at

Miles was dead. The dispatch gave no information as to the

the remains of deceased at Newcastle. In this respect he was

saying: "Miles and two other men are now down in the shaft,

accompanied Holmes to Newcastle, that Miles and a man named

of a considerable space of time, those who had charge of the shaft

the purpose of ascertaining what had become of them, a man named

from him. A fourth man attempted to descend, but when partially

recovered. It was rumored at Newcastle that a cabin near the mouth of the life had been found.

probable, however, that the shaft is filled with foul air, in which combustion is impossible, and

son had fallen from the bucket when several hundred feet from the bottom. Miles was a young

He was connected with the construction of the new levee two years ago. Recently he was ap-

ment of K street. If the cause of these deaths is as is surmised, it will of course be impossible to

Sacramento paper.

"The Guardians of the Flag," of a patriotic character. On the rocky peak of a mountain, there

ry side, a score of eagles in various attitudes are perched in

of the peak, are the dates 1770, 1812, 1861—the first, once grown and harvested; the last, when the



## The Daily Union-Vindicator.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1864.

### Alexander H. Stevens on the Peace Question.

Since the capture of Atlanta there has been much discussion in newspaper columns concerning the status of Georgia and her leading men on the peace question. We have before us what purports to be a letter written by Stephens, of Georgia, one of the ablest men of the South, who was in 1860, the candidate of the Douglas Democracy for Vice President of the United States—who, at the outbreak of the present rebellion earnestly labored to retain Georgia in the Union—who afterwards fell from grace, and who is now Vice President of the rebel Government.

He professes a strong desire for peace and an end to "this unnatural and merciless war," upon just and honorable terms—but cannot see how he or "any number of persons" in his position can inaugurate any movement that will even tend to bring about such a result. He argues in general terms and from a Southern stand, the doctrine of absolute State sovereignty—and we cannot see why Georgia, under his process of reasoning, may not withdraw herself from the dominion of Davis and his rebel government—and following up his argument, he repeats the copperhead cry, that any attempt to maintain the union of the States by armed force is simply preposterous.

The Chicago Convention affords "a ray of light" which, "under Providence, may prove the dawn of day to this long and cheerless night"—the first ray of light, he affirms, since the war began. This ray of light so completely overpowers him that he lifts up his soul in the following strain:

"Hail holy light, offspring of Heaven, first born of the Eternal co-eternal beam.  
May I express the unblown, since God is Light."

Now that is pretty good. The idea of the Chicago Convention being a holy light—an offspring of Heaven—the first born of the Eternal, co-eternal beam, and all that sort of thing. We admire poetry—we occasionally read A. J. Davis' works—we at times become slightly enthusiastic—but Stephens commands our unqualified admiration. With sentiments of the liveliest emotion we tender him the free use of all our old clothes. What a pity that the people willfully and with malice of forethought did on the 8th November extinguish that ray of light—that holy light—that offspring—that first born! What will Stephens do now? The only ray of light granted him during a long and bloody war, has been cruelly extinguished. The Peace party to whom rebels turned for material aid and comfort, has been flanked and its status is about equal to the bob-tail of Price's army when fleeing from the State of Missouri only a few days ago.

Stephens attempts to console himself and his friends that a better state of affairs will come to pass—and if our Government succeeds in capturing all the armies, cities, towns and villages of the rebel government, still the sacred cause of Southern slavery will not be lost. We judge Stephens to be about as big a copperhead as Fernando Wood, but having tasted the fruit of secession, possesses no doubt, a more contrite spirit.

AMONG five hundred prisoners captured by Sheridan in Thursday's fight was a rebel Colonel, commanding a brigade. When brought in he threw down his sword at the feet of the Provost Marshal, exclaiming: "The Confederacy has gone to hell! The men won't fight any more—neither will I."

## BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE UNION DAILY VINDICATOR.]

Chicago, Nov. 22d.

The news is meagre—nothing of interest to telegraph this morning. The Louisville Journal of Saturday, says, that three weeks ago a large number of soldiers from Sherman's army, sent home to exercise the right of suffrage, are now returning and reinforcing Thomas at the rate of 3,000 per day. He will now be able to assume the offensive and prevent Hood from massing a force which might seriously embarrass the movements of the columns under Sherman. The exact position of the two armies for the present is secret, but we are assured that everything is working well.

New York, Nov. 22d.

Gen. Grant left the city yesterday afternoon for the front. Before leaving he called on General Scott, and had an interesting conference. To a gentleman in this city, Gen. Grant said on Sunday, "The Confederacy is a mere shell, and I know it, and Sherman will prove it." In answer to the question—whether in his opinion, 90 days would bring the end? he said with a grim smile, "I am not a 90 day man, but we shall see what shall happen in six months."

Though Gen. Early's main force has been withdrawn far up the Shenandoah Valley, he has left some small outlying detachments of cavalry lower down, apparently for the purpose of concealing his designs and reconnoitering in front of Sheridan's forces. Some say that Gen. Powell's cavalry encountered one of these parties of the enemy in Luray Valley last Thursday, and drove them through Front Royal. On the same day a Federal reconnoissance in the vicinity of Berryville, resulted in meeting a small body of rebels and making prisoners of some of them.

The Herald prints a report, the experience of a northern merchant in Georgia for the past three years, and who lately escaped from the South. He gives an interesting statement regarding the difficulties of trade in the South in consequence of the stringency of the blockade and worthlessness of the rebel currency—the dissatisfaction of the people with the Administration of Jeff. Davis, and the importance of Augusta, Columbus, Wilmington and Macon, and the condition of the country through which Sherman is now marching.

Richmond papers of Saturday received, say that two armed U. S. steamers are reported to have been captured on the Big Sandy river.

Breckinridge is in East Tennessee endeavoring to win the people of that district to allegiance to Jeff. Davis, and has declared amnesty to all who will lay down their arms and cease bushwhacking his troops.

In the rebel House of Representatives on the 18th, and the Senate on the 19th, resolutions were offered by Henry and Foote, of Tennessee, that the war was to be continued until the independence of the South is acknowledged.

The Herald's special says: The news from Sherman through rebel sources has created an excellent feeling here, and increased if possible, the confidence in the wisdom and success of the great movement.

The Times' special pronounces the story of the interview between the French Minister and Seward, as untrue.

Richmond papers of Sunday contain nothing from Sherman, but talk boastfully of the ruin that awaits him.

The Tribune's special says: Stanton was again at his office yesterday, and has no idea of leaving the Cabinet.

Gen. Rawlings, Grant's chief of staff, telegraphs here that there is a great panic in Richmond concerning Sherman's movements.

The 16th corps has been abolished, and Gen. Emory is ordered to report to the Military District of Mississippi.

Boston, Nov. 21st.

Ex-Governor Fairbanks, of Vt., died at his residence in St. Johnsbury, yesterday.

Portland, Nov. 22d.

By the Moravian from Liverpool the 10th: The Bank of England has reduced the rate of interest to eight per cent.

The Danish Lower House adopted the treaty of peace by a large majority.

Washington, Nov. 22.

The U. S. Court of Claims opened yesterday, but adjourned over to December, only Judge Doring being present.

Chicago, Nov. 22d.

A Louisville letter says: I left Marietta, Ga., on Nov. 12th, eight hours after the last railroad train for Chattanooga. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon that day, by a simultaneous movement the railroad was destroyed from Atlanta to Ackworth. At Etowah we met Gen. Sherman bringing the rear of his column. Jeff. C. Davis, with the 14th corps, as we passed Ackworth, Cartersville and Calhoun, was burning, on Sunday, the bridges over the Etowah, and the railroad bridges were to be destroyed. Atlanta was smoldered in ruins on the 14th, and on the 15th an expedition cut loose from their communications. Their destination is unknown. The best informed say it will go via Macon and Augusta to the Atlantic coast. This looks reasonable, for at Macon Hood's communications with Richmond are cut, and Andersonville is located only a few miles below.

New York, Nov. 22.

The Alexandria (Va.) Journal says the iron clads previously stationed at Fortress Monroe moved up the James, on Friday, to Dutch Gap, indicating an important move.

The Commercial's special says there was great consternation in Richmond on Saturday, on account of Sherman's move, and it is believed he is sweeping onward in spite of all opposition. It is not impossible that Macon has already fallen.

Additional by steamer. A Brazilian correspondence relative to the seizure of the pirate Florida, is published in the London Star, which denounces the seizure and hopes that America will repudiate it. At the banquet of the new Lord Mayor of London, Lord Palmerston made a speech in which, on referring to the bloody war in the United States, he said he trusted that the contending parties would soon find it better to be reconciled than to fight. That these disputes which have bedewed this continent with blood, will be settled by amicable arrangements between themselves.

Great floods have occurred in Tuscany. Enormous damage has also been suffered at Florence by flood.

The Times says, advices from New York in regard to the mode which the Washington government received the news of the capture of the Florida, was awaited with the greatest interest by the mercantile world. One reason for the importance attributed to these advices, consists in the inference that if the affairs be permitted or be endorsed by Lincoln's Government, it will henceforth entirely extinguish any power on the part of the United States to assail by privateers, the commerce of any nation that may be at war, since the precedent will establish a claim to the right to pursue and destroy every such vessel whatever may be the force in which the day speak shelter or supplies.

Borgmest, Delawarberg & Co., bankers in Paris, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are from five to £600,000. ITALY.—The debate on the Convention and removal of the Capital to Rome

is still progressing in the Chamber of Deputies. Some speakers denounced the Convention as a virtual renunciation of Rome. Others argued it leading to Rome at no distant period.

The Shipping Gazette believes the steamer to which Captain Semmes and his men were transferred by the Laurel off Madeira, was the Sea King, which recently cleared from London for Bombay.

Lord Wodehouse has been inaugurated as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

New York, Nov. 22d.

The Post's special says: William E. Dodge, of New York, has notified James Brooks of his intention to contest the seat of the Eighth Congressional District in the House of Representatives. A large number of seats in the next Congress will be contested.

The Commercial's City Point letter of the 19th, says: A movement of the army began yesterday, while with the 9th corps on the extreme left, they learned that orders were issued to prepare eight day's rations and 100 rounds of ammunition, and to be ready for the march at any moment. The artillery of that corps set out on the march by sunset, and encamped eight miles in rear of City Point on the line of the railroad. The infantry followed shortly and reached Hancock's station, about ten miles hence. Similar orders were issued to the 2d part of the 5th corps. It began raining about 8 o'clock last night, and has continued ever since. The line of march yesterday, was towards the Appomattox, which would probably strike two or three miles below Petersburg.

If the design were to cross to Butler's department by leaving, the forts will be garrisoned. The line is now so strong that Gen. Grant can hurl his main body against any part of the rebel lines he may select, or the whole. It is impossible to flank him or cut his communications with any force short of the whole rebel army.

The Commercial says: It is editorially reported that all mounted cavalry in the Department of the Gulf, commenced concentrating under Lee several days since, it is believed with the purpose of co-operating with Sherman.

New York, Nov. 22.

Sergt. Gribben, of the 132d New York, and another gentleman, escaped from Charleston, and report the lower part of the city as untenable, in consequence of our shells. The Court House, City Hall, Guard House and other public buildings were struck by shells, and a few fires were occasioned by the bombardment. But few casualties have taken place—probably 12 deaths in all. Five thousand troops are stationed in and around Charleston. Eight heavy guns are mounted on the channel facing Fort Sumter. The citizens are much troubled in consequence, and in want of habitations. Blockade running continues with the greatest impunity. Three nights before they left, four blockade runners cleared at the same time, on outward trips.

The Richmond Whig of the 19th has a rumor that the Dutch Gap Canal is completed.

The Enquirer says on Thursday night Stuart, with three or four companies, surprised the enemy's pickets about a mile below Powell's house, and killed and wounded 40 or 50, and captured 12, including one Colonel and Inspector General, who happened to be inspecting the pickets at the time. Stuart's loss was two killed and seven wounded.

A dispatch says the indications yesterday, on the north side, were that the enemy were preparing for a front attack, which was generally agreed was soon to be made. The Yankee troops are reported to be Sheridan's, and are being massed on the line between Fort Harrison and James river, and if Butler's canal is finished, that is to be one point of assault.

Washington, Nov. 22d.

Information is received here from rebel papers that Sherman was within thirty miles of Macon on the 19th, and regarded it probable that the city has been occupied ere this.

New York, Nov. 22d.

The Tribune correspondent says information is received at the War Department that General Canby is improving.

Rebel papers say that Gov. Watts, of Alabama, had an official conflict with the rebel conspiring officers about the policemen of Selma, who were being taken for service in the army, and applied for redress to the Governor, who issued an order that all State officers they were exempt from the draft. They were therefore released.

The Richmond Examiner is very severe on what it styles the defection of Gov. Brown of Georgia, and the legislators of that State and also of Alabama. It says that a conven-

tion of all the States North and South for the purpose of settling upon a peace, will meet at the same place with the parliament of the world, not one hour sooner. The Times special says the latest intelligence from Sherman reports him within twenty-five miles of Macon. His march was unopposed and we may therefore look for the announcement of the capture of that place at any hour.

New York, Nov. 22d.

The latest intelligence reports that with two corps, amounting to about 20,000 men, still in the vicinity of Florence, Dick Taylor has joined him with an additional force of 10,000. The latest movements do not indicate any intention of early offensive operations.

Burgess with Stewart's corps was still at Corinth when last heard from. Gen. Thomas commanding the Rebel army, designed to check Hood's advance, though disposed to make an attack on the rebels in some direction.

The rebel Gen. Breckinridge is suspected of a desire to march from East Tennessee on an invasionary expedition into Kentucky, and Gen. Burbridge is making a rapid disposition of his forces to prevent the movement.

New York, Nov. 22d.

Nothing later from the Shenandoah Valley to notice. The rebels apparently have abandoned the idea, at least for the present, of further contest with Sheridan for its possession.

The World's special says officers arrived to-day from the front of Petersburg state that the enemy show no signs of evacuating Petersburg. On the contrary, they have resumed picket firing in a most animated manner. No demonstrations beyond this by them since they captured a small portion of our picket line in front of Petersburg, which they still hold.

Late advices from South America, say that the native rebels in Uruguay are operating with great activity against the government troops, and their actions affording very great aid to the war-crochments of Brazil against the Republic of Paraguay, which sent a sharp note of protest to the Envoy of Brazil against the policy of the Emperor, in which the President declared his intention of taking up arms if necessary, in support of the cause of her sister Republic, Uruguay. In this paper the President of Paraguay condemned the non-intervention course of Buenos Ayres. It was thought that Paraguay would bring forward power which would prove very formidable to Brazil. The Uruguayan troops were in hasty march for Paysander, the occupation of which place it was thought would decide the war against the rebels. Some British, Brazilian and French war vessels lay off Paysander. By a decree of the Brazilian government, dated September 14th, free all Africans in the Empire, whether in the service of the State or private individuals.

Rio Janeiro was recovering slightly from the effects of the late financial panic. All commercial interests of the country were greatly affected by the shock.

AN ENTIRE VILLAGE DESTROYED.—The village of Chapel Hill, in Lafayette county, Mo., was almost totally destroyed by fire on the 10th of October. The buildings were 300 in number, and by 1,000 men, supposed to be bushwhackers, and twenty houses consumed. Subsequently, the only remaining storehouse, together with the residence of Mrs. Cobb, was burned. At the commencement of the war, Chapel Hill was a beautiful and thriving village, and contained one of the finest institutions of learning in the State. The college buildings, the church, and nearly every house is in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered over every part of the country.

THE SILVER VOTE OF NEVADA.—We understand that it is the intention of the President of the State Sanitary Commission, A. J. Paul, to forward at an early date a silver brief of about 100 pounds in weight, on which will be inscribed the vote and Union majority of every county in our State of Nevada. The brief will be forwarded to President Lincoln that he may inspect our record after which it will go into the Sanitary Fund.—Vir. Union.







sleep is as necessary to the support of animal life as food. Our vital machinery would soon wear out without it; and, if it were not for the intervals of beautiful insensibility that sleep affords to the brain, we should all go mad with too much thinking. Even plants sleep, and the cold lymph that flows through their venous systems would cease to circulate if the active principles of their existence were not recruited by repose. Children are believed to grow faster during their slumber than when awake; and, although some very smart modern philosophers have denied this, it is impossible for man to live and enjoy life without sleep, the doctrine, like the equally absurd dogma that it is impossible to live without sustenance, is manifestly absurd that common sense laughs at to scorn. Bed is not for sleep solely. We lie down to slumber, but we pass many an hour in bed calculating, planning, hoping, imagining. The course of our lives is shaped, to some extent, as we lie between sheets and blankets. Of the still night and the early morning are born mighty schemes that are carried out in the stirring day. The mind awakes from profound and dreamless slumber with all its faculties invigorated and emboldened. Difficulties that appalled us, when fatigued and overworn, lose half their terrors in the presence of an intellect strengthened by perfect rest. Sleep is to the brain what prostration on the bosom of their mother earth was to the Titans—arising from it "giants refreshed." Perhaps the myth which represents the "flooring" of those rebellious demigods as having such a general effect on their muscular powers, was intended to typify the uses of "tired nature's sweet restorer." There are both strength and wisdom in the pillow, else why should the propriety of consulting it have grown into a proverb?

**JOHN BULLISH.**—The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser of October 1st says:

On Sunday last there was an arrival of a fine large clipper from San Francisco, which had made a short passage for the season. Everybody was on the qui vive for the news, and the wharves were covered with anxious inquirers. But the ship brought not so much as a single paper. On being asked if there was any news from the war, the only reply our reporter received from the captain was, that "there was a devil of a row in the United States, but he didn't learn the particulars." The ignorance and indifference of the captain are accounted for thus: the vessel is the British ship John Nicholson, whose captain is a genuine "John Bull."

**FERNANDY.**—The Dayton Journal states that Fernando Wood, in a fine frenzy, during his speech recently made in that city, said that if by offering up his life he could stop the bloodshed now afflicting the country, he would cheerfully do it. An appreciative Irishman in the crowd earnestly responded: "It would be a d—d chape!"

The telegraph line is completed to Seattle, Washington Territory.

The bastinado is still used in the House of Correction, at Waldheim, Saxony, no fewer than twenty or thirty stripes were inflicted on prisoners in one year, giving an average of about seventy stripes per day.

**UNITED STATES SALOON.**  
W. L. SHOLES, Proprietor.  
House in

**SALT LAKE CITY.**  
If you wish the BEST BEER, cold or hot, call at this house.  
If you wish the BEST COCKTAIL, call at this house.  
If you wish to smoke the BEST CIGAR, call at this house.  
If you wish to read the LATEST NEWS, call at this house.  
If you wish to be TREATED LIKE A GENTLEMAN, call at this house.

**A GOOD FIRE**  
always kept at this House, also, a fine **OYSTER AND LUNCH ROOM**, where everybody can be served on the shortest notice by CHARLEY TURNER or MR. ANGELL.  
Lunch Room open day and night, also on Sundays.  
Saloon Hours from 4 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night.

**FROM THE EASTERN MARKET!**  
**STOCK**  
**JUST RECEIVED**  
**A SPLENDID STOCK OF**  
**GOODS!!**

**VARIETY TOO GREAT**

**ENUMERATE!**

**NEW STORE! NEW STORE!!**

**ELLIS & BROTHERS**

Have just received a full and complete assortment of

**General Merchandise,** consisting in part of  
**STABLE & FANCY BRIDGES,**  
**MILLINERY GOODS IN VARIETY,**  
Ladies' Misses' and Children's Hats,  
Embossed and all descriptions,  
Cassimere and Berage Shawls,  
Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes,  
Yankee Notions, etc., etc.  
Also, a full assortment of Gentlemen's

**Ready Made Clothing,**

**Gent's Furnishing Goods,**  
Hats and Caps of all prices and qualities,  
Boots and shoes of the best manufacture,  
California blankets of varied shades,  
Straw matting, etc., etc.  
And a full and complete assortment of

**HARDWARE AND CUTLERY**

Rope of all sizes, Glass and Queens-ware, Stationery and Blank Books, Dye Stuffs, etc.,

All of which we offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at prices cheaper than the cheapest, taking as our motto

**Small Profits and Quick Sales.**

One of our firm residing in the market city, our facilities are such that we shall constantly be in receipt of new goods, which we will endeavor always to purchase with an eye open to the requirements and the advantage of this community.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere and we assure you that you will be satisfied.

Polliteness, strict attention, and Accommodation to Customers, will always be the order of the day.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Our place of business is on the west side of East Temple street, (Main street) 112 and 114

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**THE GREAT SALT LAKE CITY DAILY UNION VEDETTE**

**PRINTING OFFICE,**  
ROSENBAUM & NEWMAN  
CHART DOUGLAS, STAFF PR.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

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**Freight to Banner City!**

**Freight to Boise City!**

**Freight to Idaho City!**

The undersigned is prepared to furnish any amount of Transportation, for

**ANY AMOUNT OF FREIGHT.**

Either by

**Mule or Ox Teams,**

To the above, or other points, with

**REASONABLE TERMS.**

Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first door south of Hotel entrance.

**HOWARD LIVINGSTON.**

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I have Fifty Head of

**Large, Young, and Well Broke**

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Which I will exchange for

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